

END DOES NOT SEEM IN SIGHT

Russian Strikers Have Gradually Returned To Work, But The Socialists Are Feared.

WARSAW THE SCENE OF BLOODSHED

Anarchists Making Ready To Use The Deadly Bombs—England Demands An Explanation Of Sunday's Insults.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The appearance of placards charging the British government with inciting a revolution at Lban and at Reval, have led to additional representations by the British ambassador. The strike has apparently ended. Most of the factories in the city have started up today. Several large establishments have not fully opened, owing to the formality of registering the thousands of employees. A London dispatch says Ambassador Hardinge at St. Petersburg has been instructed to make an urgent protest to the Russian government against the indignities offered in an attack on British Consul General Murray and Proconsul Muchukain by the Cossacks at Warsaw.

Throwing Bombs
A dynamite bomb was thrown at the residence of the governor at St. Petersburg today. His house was partially demolished. The governor was absent at the time. A minor state of siege was today declared at Warsaw, where the situation became most serious yesterday. Most of the shops at Warsaw are closed today. The strikers remain quiet, but the authorities are fearful the socialistic agitation will incite further disorders.

Mob Violent
It is reported a mob burst open the prisons at Simphrophol, Crimaea, and at Reval, setting all the political prisoners free.

Warsaw, Jan. 30.—The Cossacks, with knout and saber, ruled Warsaw Sunday night, after a day of terror. Scores of persons were killed and hundreds wounded by repeated charges of Russian troops.

All Saturday night and all day Sunday Saturday and infantry fired on the crowds. Many persons were run down by hussars and sabered. Others were shot down by foot soldiers. In at least one case artillery was used.

The only conveyances moving in Warsaw during the day were the military supply carts, ambulance wagons and tumbrils for the dead.

Hundreds of shops were pillaged and wrecked, and many destroyed by fire.

All the factories, shops, schools and theaters are closed. The street railway lines have suspended. The electric light and gas plants are idle, and the street lamps extinguished.

Attack on British Consuls.

One of the incidents of the riot was the attack by Russian hussars on British Consul General Murray and the British vice consul, Mr. Muchukain.

Mr. Murray was passing through Wierzbowa street in the center of the city on consular business at 5 o'clock Saturday evening, when four hussars galloped down the street, which was perfectly quiet, there being few people about. Three soldiers passed Mr. Murray, but the fourth charged straight at him. No other person was then within thirty yards. As the hussar came close his horse slipped, and before he could rise Mr. Murray was

struck.

Mr. Muchukain was less fortunate. He was passing through Marshal Roski street from the Spanish consulate when he was ridden down by a group of hussars. Two of them deliberately rushed at him with uplifted swords and inflicted two severe cuts across his face. His lower lip was terribly mangled.

The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Muchukain was unable even to raise his arm to protect his face. Dripping with blood, he was conveyed to a hospital, where he is doing as well as could be expected. The only explanation is that apparently one company of hussars got out of hand. Their commanding officer was drunk and the men ran amok. The consul general immediately telegraphed the news to St. Petersburg.

Strike Involves 150,000 Men.

The strike, which involves 150,000 men, began to take on a serious aspect Saturday, when trolley cars were derailed and windows smashed.

The government at once took prompt steps to curb an uprising. During Saturday Cossacks and infantry were posted on all streets in great numbers. All of them were equipped as though going on a campaign. They were even supplied with rations, so that they would not have to leave their posts.

The Cossacks at some places were entirely uncontrolled. They wantonly rode down, knouted and slashed unoffending passersby.

The infantry, however, behaved well in the face of great provocation from the strikers, who threw stones

at them and assailed them with insulting epithets.

The attempted rising of workmen failed as a revolutionary movement, owing to the lack of organization. It degenerated at nightfall into wanton rioting, the mob smashing everything that could be broken, looting shops and invading the places where liquor was sold.

The Hagazin Berlinski, a great clothing store, was sacked. The jewel shops in the Marshal Kowski were raided and their contents scrambled for by the mob. The front of the American shoe store was torn out and the stock looted.

All these outrages occurred in a few minutes during the absence of patrolling troops. While the looting of the American shoe store was going on the soldiers arrived and an officer shouted to the people to disperse. No attention was paid to the order, and the troops thereupon fired a volley. Many fell, but the number of casualties is unknown.

Many shops were put chalk crosses on their doors or lighted icons in their windows, and thus secured their safety. The rioters paused before the sacred emblems.

Many shops are in ruins. Anybody standing still immediately is ordered to move on by the soldiers. The slightest resistance leads to clubbing and shooting.

There was an attempt at assembling in the Jewish quarter in Drizka in the afternoon. The people refusing to move, the troops fired at them intermittently for about an hour.

There are alarming rumors from the country districts. It is rumored that the town of Breslittovsk is burning.

Dynamite Outrages.

Vienna, Jan. 30.—A telegram from Czenstochow, Poland, reports that a bomb was thrown in the cavalry barracks there and that many soldiers were wounded. The act is supposed to have been in revenge for brutality in dispersing a workman's meeting. Other dynamite outrages are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Lodz, where agendarme is reported to have been killed.

Prince Is Killed.

Batoum, Jan. 30.—Prince Gurieff, chief of the police, while driving past the iron works was shot and killed by an unknown man. No arrests have been made.

Many Arrests.

Sevastopol, Jan. 30.—More than 800 persons have been arrested here, suspected of being connected with the revolutionary movement.

TREPOFF FILLING PRISONS.

London, Jan. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that arrests are being made steadily. Cossacks are being made a rod of iron over the populace. The ranks of men of weight and influence are rapidly thinning. Men, women and youths disappear suddenly and mysteriously.

Four members of the staff of Our Life and two of the staff of Our Days have both vanished. The offices of both papers have been raided and all manuscripts seized.

Gen. Trepoft scarcely ever leaves the winter palace, even to go to Tsarskoe Selo. He communicates with the czar by telephone. Special precautions have been taken to protect him from attempts of assassins, who, it is supposed, have marked him, among several others, for a violent death.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg repeat as the ban mot of the revolutionists that Gen. Trepoft has been appointed governor general not for years and months, but for life.

Maxime Gorky has been brought from Riga by a strong escort and is now confined in the fortress.

Spies and detectives are shadowing the British residents of St. Petersburg, hoping to discover such relations between them and the Russian liberals as to establish the wild tales of an Anglo-Japanese conspiracy against Russia.

DEFEAT FOR RUSSIANS.

Tokio, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters reports that a Japanese detachment was victorious at Chintanpao on Thursday. Subsequently they occupied two positions three miles west of the Russian force, succeeded in dividing the place and part of which retreated to the west and the other part to the north across the Hun river.

The detachment sent against the village of Heikoutai occupied the Russian position.



The Food-Slingers: "Horrors! What if that should become a national law!"

MEAT PACKERS DO NOT SEEM PLEASED

United States Supreme Court Sustains Decision of The Minor Court.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—The supreme court today rendered a decision adverse to Swift & Co. and the other companies of the beef trust in their appeal from an injunction of the federal court of the northern district of Illinois, restraining the competition in the purchase of livestock and the sale of dressed beef. The sweeping injunction is affirmed with certain minor modifications to make it conformable to the bill of the attorney general.

PROMINENT LADY DIED SUDDENLY

Mrs. John O'Neil of Beloit Died While Preparing for an Operation.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)

Beloit, Jan. 30.—Mrs. John O'Neil died suddenly this morning in the office of Dr. A. P. Burdick, where she was preparing to undergo an operation for the removal of a tumor. Mrs. O'Neil was prominent in Beloit society and her sudden death comes as a shock to her many friends.

Valuable Oyster.

An oyster containing pearls of the value of \$250 was found by a fisherman at Neumunster, Germany.

INVENTOR CONTROLS VIBRATIONS OF SUN

New Jersey Man Claims to Have Perfected Machine to Utilize Power of the Solar Rays.

New York, Jan. 30.—A machine to utilize the almost unknown vibrations from the sun and to produce power from them has been invented by Ernest V. Howe of Morrisstown, N. J.

"It is now a demonstrated fact," said Mr. Howe, "that most of the heat and light and other solar manifestations are the direct result of solar vibrations, of which at present we know very little. However, we know this much: Wireless telegraphy is an established fact. It is demonstrated that vibrations of the ether started by a little machine no larger than a man's hand can be felt by a receiving machine over a distance of thousands of miles. Now, if a little machine can record these vibrations, it is evident that the power of vibration is very large. How large, of course, we are unable even to comprehend or begin to imagine, but it seems reasonable to suppose that with a generator of the size of the sun sending off vibrations of such power as to produce the light, heat and other solar manifestations, these vibrations can be turned directly into power without passing through a secondary medium. It is something like the old problem of gaining direct energy from coal.

"I have been working upon this solar motor for about fifteen years and this machine has produced a machine which actually runs."

SIX WORKMEN IN BAD EXPLOSION

Sticks of Dynamite Blow Up Several Men Employed on the Iron Docks.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)

Toledo, Jan. 30.—Jos. Bogoj was killed and five laborers were seriously injured in an explosion of fifteen sticks of dynamite at the iron ore docks this morning.

PRINCE EITEL IS MUCH WORSE TODAY

The German Crown Prince Is Losing Strength Each Day—Condition Serious.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Prince Eitel is worse this morning. A hemorrhage of the right lung has set in, accompanied by extreme weakness and intense pain.

Gloom and Cheerfulness.

"When I see a man," says Addison, "with a sour, surly face, I cannot forbear pitying his wife; and when I meet with an open, ingenuous countenance, I think of the happiness of his friends, his family, and his relations."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Rev. Clement E. Clark, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, has accepted a call to the First Congregational church in Minneapolis, and will assume his duties there about July 1.

Carnation day was celebrated in Havana last evening by a large gathering of American residents and tourists. Dr. Joseph Kelly of Boston presided, and Broughton Brandon, secretary of the Carnation league; Colonel Teller, president of the American club; Virgil Bickel of Louisville, Ky.; and others made speeches.

Snow fell steadily at Nashville, Tenn., for twenty-four hours and the ground is covered to a depth of eight inches.

E. Diller Davis, for many years a drygoods merchant of Sterling, Ill., has failed, poor collections being given as the cause.

In a fit of despondency Frank Widmer killed himself by shooting on the Brown street bridge, at Lafayette, Ind. He was about 60 years old and well-known as a citizen.

The appointment of a joint British and Nicaraguan commission to settle the turtle fishery dispute of Sucre Cay, in which the Cayman fishermen are concerned, is announced.

The Mexican second district court has granted extradition against Abel C. Schwartz, on a request originating with a San Francisco bank. Schwartz is alleged embezzled \$70,000.

Chaplain H. H. Clark of the National Naval academy delivered the farewell sermon to the members of the graduating class before a congregation of about 2,000, including the midshipmen.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Armstrong left Washington for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will spend a few weeks. Mr. Armstrong will enter business life in New York as president of an accident insurance company March 6.

JUSTICE WAS NOT TO BE SLIGHTED

Postoffice Scandal Will Be Hushed in the Cells of a Prison.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—An application for a writ of certiorari in the case of Machen, Lorens, Diller and Samuel Groff, convicted of postoffice frauds and sentenced to two years and ten thousand-dollar fines, was denied by the supreme court this morning. This deprives the defendants of the last chance of evading punishment and they will be sent to Mountville, W. Va., penitentiary.

RUSSIANS LOST VERY HEAVILY

Fights in Manchuria Were Decidedly Adverse to the Russian Arms.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-MURRAY.)

London, Jan. 30.—A correspondent of Reuters reports the casualties of the fighting at Chenchichuan, Heikouai and South Mukden last week were: Japanese, three thousand killed and wounded; Russians, ten thousand killed and wounded. General Gripenburg reports the Russians have occupied Santatz and General Mitschenko and Krondovitch were wounded. Kuropatkin's main force, which was attacked at Chenchichuan and Lintakao, has retired to the northwest.

FORMER RESIDENT DIES IN KANSAS

Left Janesville in the Late Sixties for the Western State.

Word has been received from Topeka, Kansas of the death of L. M. Smith, known in Topeka as "Cider" Smith, aged 86, of a liver complaint. Mr. Smith formerly lived in Janesville removing to Kansas in 1869 or 1870. At the time of his residence here he and the late Levi Alden owned the two large grocery stores in the city. He purchased a small orchard near Topeka from which he made cider which he sold about the streets. He was considered a weather prophet and much thought of in his home community.

Woman in Pleading Contest.

A woman was one of the competitors in a pleading contest lately held in Derbyshire, England.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL WAS MORE OR LESS NEGLECTED

Very Few Were Carnations in Their Buttons Yesterday and These Had to Answer Questions.

Observance of Carnation day, set apart in commemoration of the life and works of William McKinley, was limited to a very few yesterday. Those few who wore the pink in their button-holes were frequently embarrassed with such questions as: "What are you celebrating?" "Who's the girl?" During twenty minutes of the Sunday noon rush at the postoffice only one of the flowers made its appearance.

Buy it in Janesville.

GREAT PROJECT IS UNDER WAY

Plan To Build a Big Power Dam Across The Mississippi River at Hamilton.

WOULD DEVELOP GREAT FORCES

Six Million Dollars Would Create Sixty Thousand Horse-Power—Government To Control The Works.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The interstate commerce committee will report to the house this session a bill granting a franchise for the building of a dam across the Mississippi between Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill. If the project for which this dam will form the basis is carried out, it will result in the construction of the largest power plant in the world.

The largest plant at Niagara will develop 50,000 horse power. The plant at Keokuk is planned to develop not less than 60,000 horse power, which will be available for the surrounding towns for a radius of sixty miles. It will call for an investment of not less than \$6,000,000 and will be built entirely without cost to the government. The dam and lock will cost \$3,000,000 and the installation of turbines, dynamos and converters will call for an amount equal to that. The federal government is to have complete control of the dam. In fact, the promoters of the enterprise offer to make this improvement and donate it to the government for the privilege of perpetual use of this water power developed.

Say Capital Is Ready.

Leading men of Keokuk and Hamilton urge the passage of the bill on the ground of general public policy. They have been working on the project for several years and have assurances from capitalists that the money to construct the dam and power plant will be forthcoming as soon as the permit is secured from congress. Colonel Marshall of Warsaw will introduce the bill.

Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago appeared before the interstate commerce committee and explained the possibilities of the scheme. The power developed, he said, would equal that from 1,000,000 tons of coal a year. It would develop industries that would support 300,000 persons and approximate in value \$60,000,000.

The dam when built will be 4,000 or 5,000 feet long and thirty-five feet high, and will be at the foot of the rapids near the lower lock of the present canal. The plan to build a 600-foot lock will result in allowing boats 550 feet long to pass, more than

doubling the capacity of the locks on the present canal. Furthermore it will form an important link in the general plan to improve the channel of the Mississippi above St. Louis and in no way seriously endanger the riparian values above Keokuk.

Limit Is Thirty-five Feet.

Building the dam about thirty-five feet high will not injure the property along the shore above, according to Mr. Cooley. He says a thirty-five-foot dam would in only a small way affect any land along the shore that is not already subservient to the stream. The Santa Fe shops at Fort Madison, however, would be endangered if more than a thirty-five-foot wall was built. The pool formed above the dam would extend practically to Burlington and be a decided improvement to navigation, and a decided contribution to the general policy that Mr. Cooley thought the government should adopt, of improving all the great waterways of the country.

On the cheapness with which the power can be developed Mr. Cooley or to install the work and from \$10 to \$15 per horsepower to maintain it. This he said was much less than at Sault Ste. Marie and at Niagara and the power would be available for interurban transportation, manufacturing, lighting and other commercial purposes. Monmouth, Galesburg, Fort Madison and Burlington would all benefit, in addition to the towns in its immediate vicinity.

Turbines on Both Shores.

The power turbines would be at the shore end of the dam on either side and could easily be maintained at the constant capacity of 60,000 horsepower.

Judge Logan of Keokuk, former Governor Irwin and D. C. Johnson of the same town appeared before the committee. W. W. Wallace of Hamilton and several other Illinois business men were also interested in promoting the undertaking. As to what assurances from capitalists they had, they stated that they had no definite propositions.

LEGISLATION WILL START DURING THE COMING WEEK

Real Business Of The State Legislature, It Is Thought, Will Begin This Week.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—The present week in the Wisconsin legislature will be the first of the session that has not been broken in upon by business of some engrossing nature but distinct from the processes of making laws. Consequently it is expected to develop large importance in the things purely legislative. The first week of the session was monopolized with the excitement incident upon the struggle over organization and the reception of the executive message. Both houses are completely organized and adjusted for the turning out of new laws, and the message of the governor has been more or less digested and referred to the various appropriate committees for further consideration. The second week was spoiled, so far as legislation was concerned, by the election of United States senator. The interference of legislative business by the senatorial election was particularly large this session because of the puzzling nature of the situation, the sudden development of the movement for Governor La Follette and the wonder of the members as to whether or not he would accept. Of course, there are members who assert that the movement for the governor was not sudden, that it was long in the process of incubation and that all the suddenness of it was the immediate swinging of the bulk of the Esch, Webb and Cooper votes to the executive. This matter, however, is cleared away and when the legislators return for the night session to-night, they will be ready to buckle down to the work of grinding the biennial legislative grist. As yet no new law has been sent to the governor to be enacted will perhaps be the one to increase the number of jobs by a couple of minor places and the one passed by the assembly under suspension of the rules, allowing the state to recover back taxes from the railroads for a period of six

rather than two years. A suggestion has appeared that the railroads will fight the back-tax measure in the senate, but no legislative representatives of the roads are displaying any activity in that direction. Unless the opposition happens there will be no opposition to the measure. For the railroads to oppose this, the first railroad bill of the session, they might prejudice their chances on bills which it appears they consider more important, the rate commission and the two-cent passenger fare bills. To offer opposition to the present measure would place the railroads in the position of resisting the collection of taxes out of which they "ducked" by failing to report all of their gross earnings. The representatives of the roads assume the position that their companies are desirous of paying all their just and equitable taxes and that they do not want to take advantage of a fortunate statute of limitations to assist them in escaping a just claim. To oppose a measure adjusting the statute of limitations might operate to make harder the other enactments which will be offered by the administration.

Several of the large appropriation bills will make their appearance during the week. The state board of control will ask \$1,055,000 for current expenses of the present nine charitable, penal and corrective institutions, and \$550,000 for new buildings and special improvements. The state board of health and the tuberculosis commission will ask \$20,000 for the establishment of a state hospital for the cure of consumptives. University appropriations will be asked for new buildings and for a large permanent increase in the university income. The State Historical society will ask money to start the building of another wing of the million-dollar library building. Practically every board and department under the state government will ask additional appropriations, the general reason being "growth of the state."

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.
Entered at the postoffice at Janesville, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily Edition—By Carrier
One Year, cash in advance, \$6.00
Six Months, cash in advance, \$3.50
Three Months, cash in advance, \$2.00
Monthly Edition—By Mail
CASH IN ADVANCE
One Year, \$4.00
Six Months, \$2.50
Three Months, \$1.50
One Year—Retail delivery in Rock Co. 3.00
Six Months—Retail delivery in Rock Co. 1.75
Three Months—Retail delivery in Rock Co. 1.00
WEEKLY EDITION—One Year, \$1.00
Long Distance Telephone, No. 77
Business Office77-2
Editorial Rooms77-3



Probably snow tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Some stores are "born busy," some achieve business, and some have business thrust upon them. Of a hundred successful stores we find one of the first kind, two of the third kind, and ninety-seven of the second kind. And of the second kind we will find just about ninety-seven that achieve business through advertising.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The foreign commerce of Santo Domingo, to which public attention has been called by recent events, amounts to between eight and nine million dollars per annum, according to a statement just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of statistics, of which about one-half is conducted with the United States. The imports amount to about three million dollars per annum and the exports between 5 and 6 million dollars annually. The imports of 1901, the latest available year, as shown by the Statesman's Year Book, amounted to \$2,986,821 in American currency, and the exports in that year \$5,224,203. In 1900 the imports were \$2,233,000 and the exports \$6,000,000, the exports for 1900 showing the largest total during a considerable term of years. Of the imports of 1901, about 47 per cent was from the United States and of the exports a little more than 51 per cent was sent to the United States.

Sugar forms the largest total in the value of articles imported into the United States from Santo Domingo, the figures of 1902 showing a total import into the United States from Santo Domingo of \$2,335,470, of which \$2,061,977 was sugar. In 1903 the total value of the merchandise imported into the United States from Santo Domingo was \$2,833,076, of which \$2,107,428 was sugar, \$311,512 cocoa, \$127,191 bananas, \$26,200 hides and skins, \$86,388 unmanufactured wood (chiefly cabinet wood), \$20,364 coffee, and \$20,425 dyewoods. Of the total exports of Santo Domingo sugar is the most important article in value, while coffee, cocoa, bananas, mahogany, logwood, and tobacco are also considerable items in the export trade.

Turning to the import side, cottons, hardware, and provisions form the principle items in the five or six million dollars' worth of foreign merchandise annually imported into Santo Domingo. Of this importation of from five to six million dollars annually the United States as above indicated, supplies about 47 per cent. In 1903, the latest year for which detailed statements are available, cotton cloths formed the largest single item in value of exports from the United States to Santo Domingo, the number of yards being 5,834,357, valued at \$307,350, while to the present time a considerable item, flour amounting to \$185,590 and other breadstuffs to \$15,774. There has been a steady increase in the sales of cotton goods to Santo Domingo. In 1892 the quantity of cotton cloths exported from the United States to Santo Domingo amounted, in round terms, to 1 1/2 million yards; in 1895, to 2,612,000 yards, while in 1903, as above indicated, the total was 5,834,357 yards.

Iron and steel manufacturers also formed a very considerable item, the total exported from the United States to Santo Domingo amounting to about \$130,000, of which the largest single item was wire, presumably for fencing, \$20,000; builders' hardware, \$15,000; steam engines, \$14,000; machinery of a miscellaneous character, \$34,000, and all other iron and steel manufactures exported from the United States to Santo Domingo in 1903 amounted to \$44,496, against \$8,632 in 1892. Illuminating oil amounted in 1903 to \$30,164 against \$23,707 in 1892. Provisions also form an important item in the export trade to the Republic, the total from the United States in 1903 being \$109,000, of which about \$40,000 was lard, \$18,000 tallow, \$13,198 bacon and hams, \$4,154 cheese, and \$12,968 butter. Soap exports from the United States to Santo Domingo in 1903 were \$149,862, against \$12,270 in 1897 and \$1,179 in 1892. Wood and manufactures thereof also form a considerable item

in our exports to Santo Domingo, the total in 1903 amounting to \$56,000.

As above indicated, about 50 per cent of the commerce of the island, both in imports and in exports, is with the United States. The remaining 50 per cent is chiefly with the European countries—England, Germany, France, and Spain—and in smaller proportions with Cuba, Mexico and South America. England supplies the largest proportion of the imports, aside from those drawn from the United States, a considerable element along the coast being an English-speaking population. English, French, and Spanish are the principal languages of Santo Domingo, English and French being especially spoken along the coast, while in the interior Spanish is the principle vehicle of communication. The population is chiefly of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, with some of pure African descent, and a comparatively few whites. The total population of the Republic is estimated at the present time at about 500,000, that being somewhat less than the official estimate of 610,000 made in 1888.

The population of Santo Domingo is much less than that of the Republic of Hayti, which occupies the remaining portion of the island of Hayti, although the area of Santo Domingo is much greater than that of Hayti. The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles against 10,204 square miles in Hayti, which occupies the western end of the island, while Santo Domingo occupies the eastern portion of the island, its easternmost point being but about 75 miles west of the most westerly point of Porto Rico. The area of Santo Domingo, 18,045 square miles, is about equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont combined, of about one-half that of the State of Indiana.

The relative area of Santo Domingo is much less than that of the Republic of Hayti, which occupies the remaining portion of the island of Hayti, although the area of Santo Domingo is much greater than that of Hayti. The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles against 10,204 square miles in Hayti, which occupies the western end of the island, while Santo Domingo occupies the eastern portion of the island, its easternmost point being but about 75 miles west of the most westerly point of Porto Rico. The area of Santo Domingo, 18,045 square miles, is about equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont combined, of about one-half that of the State of Indiana.

While production at the present time is comparatively small, and confined, as above indicated, chiefly to sugar, coffee, cocoa, bananas, mahogany, and logwood, its possibilities of production are considered very great at such time as the interior may be opened by railways and roads. Maribon Wilson, an authority on tropical America, says, that the island "exceeds nearly all others in the world, certainly the neighboring members of the Greater Antilles" (Cuba and Porto Rico) in natural fertility and diversity of climate; and he adds that "it seems entirely possible that if such a system of highways and railways as the English have constructed in Jamaica were established in Santo Domingo the long period of political disturbances and revolutions in the Dominican Republic and Republic of Hayti would gradually come to an end." At present the railways of the island have a total length of about 200 miles and are chiefly on the northern coast, extending inland from Samana Bay, one of the finest natural harbors of the West Indies, while another line extends westwardly from Santo Domingo, the capital of the Republic, about 100 miles along the southern coast of the island.

Santo Domingo, the capital, has a population of 25,000, and is the oldest town of European origin in the New World, having been founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Christopher Columbus, the former having been in that year made governor of the island by the great discoverer. The interior of the island consists of alternating mountain ranges and fertile valleys, the mountains ranging from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height and the valleys extremely fertile and capable of producing all classes of tropical growth and of sustaining large herds of cattle, of which the island is at the present time a considerable producer.

Before the railway interests began making the present demonstrations no one would have believed that being obliged to obey the law could be such a dreadful experience.

Kuropatkin might turn the tide of opinion at home by kicking the Japanese, but Oyama is so ill-mannered that he refuses to consider such a solution of Russia's difficulties.

This story that Hetty Green has a doughnut for her lunch every day should be discredited. Probably some enemy is trying to spread the notion that she is leading a life of reckless self-indulgence.

That a United States senatorship may be won as the result of a consistent opposition to corporation extortions is certainly a novel revelation.

A bill making football a felony has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature. No one in the state, however, has yet suggested any limitation to mouth exercise.

ance, of whom 107 were buried recently.

Undoubtedly the situation in Russia is most serious, but its gravity does not lose anything in the versions offered by the British press.

As Tom Lawson has spent a good deal of time tuning up, the public would be glad if he would play something.

There is one gratifying fact to be noted in connection with the Smoot investigation and that is that it is nearly over.

Though the cold wave made a special trip back home just to get ready for its visit here, the north breeze lamed it again.

If St. Petersburg is having weather anything like its traditional weather the uprising can hardly be called seasonal.

Practically all the crimes that Gessler Rosseau and Pat. Crowe overlooked, seem to have been committed by this man Hoch.

Though the czar things that he desires reforms the bureaucrats may think differently, so he should be slow to commit himself.

Perhaps if they would let him Gov. La Follette could be governor with one hand and senator with the other.

Niedringhaus is beginning to wonder if it was really worth while for the republicans to carry Missouri.

Stoessel's decorations now comprise several leather medals as well as a number of laurel wreaths.

That Delaware situation contains possibilities that are enough to make Governor Folk's mouth water.

A man can step out of his door almost anywhere in the United States to-day and find weather.

As the czar gets \$50,000,000 a year he at times must feel that it is a shame to take the money.

It is easy to see where General Trepoif will get off if the revolutionaries win out.

What the Yaqui Indians need for what ails them is cold lead administered in small doses.

Why does not some genius come along and put up California weather in cans for the trade?

If things go on as at present Tom Lawson will cease to be even amusing.

Santo Domingo has at least a start in the right direction.

Florida is obliged to give its orange crop a little steam heat.

As a mascot the little czarowitz is not proving much of a success.

Polite cold waves should not wear out their welcome.

PRESS COMMENT.

Madison Journal: The czar's boy baby is taking his first lesson in the three Rs—Russia, Riot and Revolution.

Superior Telegram: For the information of those who would like to know in advance we will state that Senator Smoot will not be unseated.

Madison Democrat: It is remarkable what a large number of persons knew all along that La Follette was going to be the next senator.

Waupun Leader: Don't grumble about your taxes this year. Just wait until the levies are made for the new five million dollar capitol building.

St. Paul Daily News: It is a little difficult to withhold sympathy from the Russian workmen who are demanding a minimum wage of 50c a day.

St. Paul Globe: If you can't think of anything else to worry about, there is the possibility that the ground hog will see his shadow in a few days.

Merrill Advocate: An atheist who dropped dead the first time he ever entered a church the other day over in Illinois somewhere must not be unduly censured for having kept away from one all his life. Look what happened to him when he did go.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The Wisconsin legislature ought to be in a condition Monday next to get down to the solid business of the session, the overtime having already been played so successfully and with so much spirit.

Norman (Minn.) Index: A newspaper may devote a column in the praise or recommendation of a man and he will forget it in a couple of weeks, but a two line item that is not altogether pleasing, will be remembered by the average reader for two years.

using to Wisconsin legislators is not likely to "take" in the senate.

Milwaukee Journal: Now tomatoes are cheap even in January. You can buy all the bananas you can carry for a dime, and oranges will average cheaper than apples. The market is full of pineapples and they are so low in price that the humblest toiler sticks a couple in his market basket and thinks nothing of the cost.

In view of the stringent rules laid down by Governor Folk as to the length of time a lobbyist may remain at the capital of Missouri, the fraternity has moved its headquarters to St. Louis and Jefferson City tavern keepers are refusing to support Folk any longer in his reform schemes.

Madison Democrat: To Senator La Follette felicitations are extended, and if the dry bones of the house of lords are not profoundly stirred by the advent of this aggressive man of radical opinions, and the capacity to express them, then they must be a very general misconception of the peculiar sensibilities of that august body.

Sheboygan Journal: For Governor La Follette is about to be put to sleep. He will go to Washington and sit in a room with nice old gentlemen who never do anything rash, and never get excited. A few hours after he gets into that atmosphere Senator La Follette will take on a big jag of Senatorial Dignity and he will forget there is such a thing as a corporation.

Madison Journal: Are we on the verge of a great religious revival? Dr. Hillis is quoted as believing so, and the Christian Register says that nothing prevents it but good times. A panic for six months, it says, would lead to a wave of religious enthusiasm that would sweep over the country. The tariff reformers think that hard times is, all their cause needs.

Minneapolis Journal: Feeling considerable interest in laundry work, we visited last week the sacred spot where they correct our shirt and were much interested in the wonderful process. The modern laundry is different, very different from the old-fashioned widow who presided at the family wash tub, took in general washing and sent two sons through college and married off four girls well after giving them a fine musical education. This widow had some feeling for the garments that came under her loving touch. The spirit of commercialism is much in evidence in the modern laundry.

Chicago Record-Herald: Russian grand dukes and bureaucrats have no sympathizers in this country. Americans have so deep seated a love of freedom that they are earnestly unanimous in wishing the downfall of all such tyrants. But it is very different to imagine that Americans are willing to aid or encourage political assassinations in Russia. We are tolerant of the assumptions and activities of foreigners resident in this country, so long as they preserve the peace and obey the laws. But that tolerance does not extend so far as to allow Russian revolutionists publicly to solicit funds to be used to hire assassins and to pay their expenses. Such public solicitation is itself seriously and brazenly a breach of the peace.

The Polish editor Skvinsky and his associates will do well to cease inviting Chicagoans to become conspirators with them in murder, even though these murders are to be committed in revenge of hatred murder and in distant land.

Milwaukee Free Press: The leader who was largely responsible for last week Sunday's demonstration in St. Petersburg was the Socialist priest, Father George Copon. Born in the village of Potava in 1830, he was the son of peasant father and mother, and as a boy he acted as the village switchboard. He showed phenomenal ability, and friends of the family sent him to school and afterwards to a seminary, where he studied to be a priest. When he was in his final class he was expelled for insisting on discussing conditions of the people. Then he was a zemstvo clerk until a young woman friend, who was a Socialist, urged him to enter the priesthood, which he did under limitations that did not permit him to enjoy a general pastoralate. He wrote a work on "Christian Socialism," which was suppressed by the government. He worked among the poorest classes and worked well. He became the ideal of the masses. Then finally he suggested that an appeal to the workmen should be made and that the workmen should go to the place weaponless and pledged to protect their monarch's life.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE NOT SATISFIED Finds That Augusta Weinek Has Sent More Janesville People Letters. The Chicago Tribune delves further into the Hotness society and prints the following in Sunday's paper: "The telegraphed forgiveness for having robbed S. D. Tanner's apple orchard at Janesville, Wis., several years ago only momentarily quieted the mental aches of Augusta Weinek, a member of the Hotness society, which lives by faith at 1005 Park avenue. After the opiate effect had worn off her busy conscience became troubled with memories of when she had omitted to sweep in the corners and under the rugs and to mop out the sink while 'helping around' at the residence of Dr. Woods in Janesville. Another disquieting memory was of certain money borrowed from Paul Colvin, referred to in Janesville as a 'prominent baker.' Yesterday a dispatch announced that the money borrowed had been returned to Colvin and a letter begging forgiveness for her shortcomings had been received by Dr. Woods. 'I must clear my soul of sin to enjoy ideal happiness,' she wrote. Miss Weinek feels better now.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE NOT SATISFIED

Finds That Augusta Weinek Has Sent More Janesville People Letters.

The Chicago Tribune delves further into the Hotness society and prints the following in Sunday's paper: "The telegraphed forgiveness for having robbed S. D. Tanner's apple orchard at Janesville, Wis., several years ago only momentarily quieted the mental aches of Augusta Weinek, a member of the Hotness society, which lives by faith at 1005 Park avenue. After the opiate effect had worn off her busy conscience became troubled with memories of when she had omitted to sweep in the corners and under the rugs and to mop out the sink while 'helping around' at the residence of Dr. Woods in Janesville. Another disquieting memory was of certain money borrowed from Paul Colvin, referred to in Janesville as a 'prominent baker.' Yesterday a dispatch announced that the money borrowed had been returned to Colvin and a letter begging forgiveness for her shortcomings had been received by Dr. Woods. 'I must clear my soul of sin to enjoy ideal happiness,' she wrote. Miss Weinek feels better now.

WHO OWNS BEETS UNDER CONTRACT

Before They Have Been Delivered to the Factory? Interesting Question To Be Decided in Court.

When the sugar company has made a contract with the grower for his beets, furnishing the seed and agreeing to pay \$5 an acre for the roots whether they are used or not, is an absolute sale of the product, before it is raised, compassed thereby? If so, a chattel mortgage on a crop of growing beets so contracted for, is worthless. Both the Rock county and Menominee Falls concerns have steadfastly stood by this contention. To-day in Justice Reeder's court is being tried the action of F. A. Taylor vs. Fred Terwilliger with the local sugar factory garnished for the amount alleged to be due on a chattel mortgage on his growing crop made out by the defendant to the International Harvester Co. The garnishee is answering interpleads. The issue is whether or not a farmer has title in a crop of sugar beets grown under contract. The Sugar Co. claims that the title is in it and that the crop cannot be sold, transferred, or chattel mortgaged. Reeder, Jeffries Monat & Newhouse represent the International Harvester Co. O. A. Oestreich appears for F. A. Taylor, and W. G. Wheeler for the Rock County Sugar Co. Another case pending on the 6th will be settled by the decision in this action.

GEORGE ADE'S PLAY HERE ON THE 16TH

"The County Chairman" Booked for That Date—"The Royal Chef" Returns on 23rd.

Attractive theatre bookings for February have been made by Manager Myers. He today received word that George Ade's "The County Chairman," which enjoyed a phenomenal run at the Studebaker, Chicago, last season, and which has been meeting equal success in New York, would be here on the night of the 16th. Dave Lewis and the brothers which made such a hit here in "The Royal Chef" will play a return date on the 23d. The famous Hadlons' revival of the pantomime "Superb" is booked for Wednesday, Feb. 8; Hi Henry's minstrels for the 17th, and Mason & Mason in the musical sids, "Fritz and Snitz" for the 17th. The DeLong stock company will be here the week of the 20th.

CONSTABLE CUTTS ACTIVE ON EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

Friends Presented Him with a Purse Last Friday Evening—Gift Greatly Appreciated.

Constable A. K. Cutts, the oldest officer in active service in Janesville and perhaps in the state, celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary on Friday. Several local attorneys took on a collection and presented Mr. Cutts with a purse of \$11. The gift was greatly appreciated.

SERIOUS FIRE DESTROYS A VALUABLE FARMHOUSE TODAY

The Walter Gard Farmhouse Southwest of the City Was Destroyed. Last Today. This morning early the Walter Gard farmhouse seven miles southwest of this city was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars.

CHICAGO MARKETS

G. Scarell & Son, Market Manager, Chicago, January 30, 1906.

rs-.....				
May.....	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
July.....	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
Oct.....	12 37	12 35	12 32	12 30
Nov.....				
Dec.....				
Jan.....	6 97	7 02-05	6 95	7 00
Feb.....	7 12	7 13	7 12	7 12
Mar.....				
Apr.....	6 85	6 90	6 82	6 85
May.....	7 00	7 02	7 00	7 02

REV. I. W. JOYCE SPOKE SUNDAY

MINNEAPOLIS BISHOP DELIVERED
TWO SERMONS HERE.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH

Is a Strong, Speaker and Appealing
Orator—Subject of Revival
Mentioned.

Both yesterday morning and evening Bishop I. W. Joyce of Minneapolis delivered the sermon at the Central Methodist church. Bishop Joyce is a forceful speaker and an eloquent orator, appealing to the soul. He spoke of the revival that is springing up in different parts of the country and predicted that one as great as the revival which this country experienced in 1857 would come in the near future. Every Sunday till June and many of the week days between now and the middle of the year are filled for Bishop Joyce and his coming to Janesville is an honor to the church. He will speak at many different cities between now and that time, liquidate many debts and dedicate a number of new churches.

In the morning Bishop Joyce said in part: In every part of the land at the present time there is an unusual movement in the direction of a revival that swept over the world in 1857, but just as it started there is now being started in Wales and among the Welsh people in London and Liverpool a similar revival that already has commenced to spread to the English people and will before long sweep across the Atlantic and spread over America. The text of the sermon is the seventh verse of the fourth chapter of the first epistle of John—"Love is of God and everyone that loveth is born of God and knoweth God."

Man and Religion

The scriptures of God are made up of great subjects and the gospel likewise is not made up of great rules but of great subjects. A principle never wears out while a rule may be set aside. A foundation principle comes from God and is great for what it builds in a man. The strength of a man lies in what rules or dominates him. Every man will have a religion but every man will not be a Christian. Every man will do one or two things. He will deliberately take the word of God and acknowledge Jesus Christ as his Master and Lord, or he will take something that he has coined himself and somebody else has coined and put that in the place of the gospel. A man is a Christian by surrender or by conviction. There is a reason why every man has a religion. This reason is that he has a conscience. A man may have a hardened conscience and but little sense of right, but he never ultimately gets away from his conscience. In these days of rush and hurry, man's conscience repeatedly has been weakened and each week he has been weakened and strengthened. Money is the mighty strength of man's integrity of any material thing. Social life also makes man stronger or weaker according to the way it has affected him. It is a wonderful thing to have prayer in the home. A man may wander away from Christ and forget for awhile about all that is good and right, but a time will come and he will remember. In the western mining towns where everyone is in a wild rush to get rich, there the Bible and Jesus Christ are nearly forgotten. There is vulgarity, profanity and looseness of all sorts. Every man has some sort of a character; one that he has made himself or one that circumstances have made for him. Jesus Christ is the theology, the moral test of the universe, the moral center of man and He makes man strong, aggressive and trustworthy.

Believes in Creeds

I believe in creeds. There are no better creeds than the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount. You cannot have church without a creed, and a church without a creed cannot mean believe or do anything. A creed tells what you believe and unless you believe something, you cannot be a Christian. A man may live in a community and get the benefits of Christianity, of the church, of the prayers, and he may live in safety and freedom because those around him follow the teachings of Christ and yet may murder to the moral sense in himself and attempt to murder it in others. A community where no man believed in God, followed none of His teachings, but simply did as he pleased, would not be safe to live in. There would be profanity, vulgarity, theft, robbery and all other sorts of looseness. Education and the state cannot make a Christian. They cannot make a moral sense in man. A man is a dead boat in a community who reaps the benefits of religion but does not contribute one iota. No human being is a man who cannot be trusted by God. England when danger threatened at one time called upon Havelock and the saints because Havelock was a mighty man for England and for God. If a man has a religion, he wants one that can manage him, that can rule and dominate him. He does not want what he can cast aside at times and have only in case of emergency. Man will play cards, gamble, swear and sin publicly, but public testimony for Jesus is hard to find. A resolution to live right means nothing unless you fasten this resolution onto God. Jesus Christ alone can wash the soul of man.

New Law Office

I wish to announce that I have opened an office for the general practice of law. Am located over the store of Herbert Holme, opposite the Merchants & Mechanics' Savings bank. STANLEY D. TALLMAN.

Real Estate Transfers.

Margaret Clark to David Clark \$2,000. Pt. lot 7 Peases Ad and Pt. 110 Peases 2d and Pt. lot 147 Peases 2d. Addie E. Dicks to J. W. Dicks. Addie E. Dicks to J. W. Dicks. Martin Jensen to Inger M. Jensen \$1,000. Pt. sec 28 Bradford 17.35. A and Pt. sec 27 Bradford, Vol. 100.

Pancy bulk offices. Nash.

SEED HOUSES ARE TO BE CENSURED

Veteran Seed Man of Janesville Discusses Lack of Good Seed for Lentils.

"Three warehouse fires in Michigan and California are responsible for a scarcity in seed beans," said S. Shaw, the veteran seedman of Janesville, at the Republican house in Milwaukee. "Last year's crop was none too large and the result is that salesmen are having difficulty in getting enough seed beans to go the rounds of their customers. Seed peas are also scarce, owing to the great quantities which are used by the canning factories. It is no unusual matter for a salesman to dispose of \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of seed peas to a single factory. There are a number of canning factories throughout Wisconsin which take as large a quantity as that mentioned. As the canning business is increasing rapidly it has been a little difficult for the seed houses to keep up with their heavy demands. "In a general way there is a strong demand for all kinds of seeds this year and the business promises to float up beyond the average. The houses are better stocked in other lines than in peas and beans and no shortage is expected otherwise."

"I have been coming regularly to Milwaukee for nearly forty years selling seed and have watched it develop with a good deal of interest and believe it has a splendid future. It is a good town and compares favorably with any of the other cities of the west."

LODGE MEETINGS TONIGHT

Ordinary Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, at Castle hall.

FUTURE EVENTS

Those interested in forming a baseball league team will meet at the city hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 4. "Innocent Maids" burlesque company at Myers theatre, Thursday evening, Feb. 5. "Hansons" "Superba" at the Myers, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5.

LATE LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Special sale of ladies' waists. All \$1.25 waists for 60c. All \$2.50 waists for \$1.19. All \$4 waists for \$1.57. All \$5 and \$4 waists for \$2.89. T. P. Burns.

Don't forget the card party at East Side Odd Fellows' hall this evening. Crown patent flour, \$1.50. Nash. 100 loaves, formerly sold for \$7.50 to \$12.50, now for \$2.39. T. P. Burns. Pillsbury's Best Flour, being made from Hard Spring Wheat, does not dry out easily, add bread, cakes, and pies made with it keep fresh. F. A. Spoon & Co., millers, agents.

Will W. Crandall was most pleasantly surprised Thursday evening at his home on Park street, by about twenty young friends, and an enjoyable evening was spent in games and music. It being in honor of the young man's birthday he was presented with a handsome Morris chair.

Best 50c tea on earth.

Best 50c tea on earth. Nash.

Corner Stone, \$1.00. Nash.

The ladies of the Congregational church are fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Elizabeth O. Hiller to give a course of lectures on cooking and serving. See ad on this page.

Lost—Scotch collie dog. Answers to name of Jim. Five dollars reward for his return or for any information leading to his return. No questions asked. If this dog has been poisoned, and is dead, will reward anyone for its information. John L. Fisher, Hayes block.

The finest silver polish made.

AGED AUG. GEHRKE HURT BY A FALL

Believed to Have Fractured Skull in
Accident Last Night—Refused to
Have Doctor Called.

In attempting to ascend the steps leading into his home on Jerome avenue at seven o'clock last evening, August Gehrke, former proprietor of the Centennial bakery on East Milwaukee street and a man eighty years of age, slipped and fell heavily to the ground, striking his head violently on a stone. Blood was flowing from an ugly wound on the left side and from another above his ear when Carl Heise, his neighbor, reached his side. The latter helped the old gentleman into the house and staid with him most of the night. For a time Mr. Gehrke was in an unconscious condition, but later he appeared to be half conscious. He was going on saying that he was a doctor and his wife would not send for one without his sanction. Mr. Heise says that the skull was fractured and that he does not believe the aged man will recover.

IS ROCKEFELLER STILL MISSING

Chicago Man Offers Reward for the
Location of His Whereabouts.

The following advertisement appeared in several Chicago newspapers: "Personal. A liberal reward will be paid for reliable information as to the present whereabouts of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., president of the Standard Oil company. Call or address L. A. Gourdian, 181 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill."

Gourdian is under indictment by a federal grand jury on a charge of advertising a lottery through express companies. It is understood that Gourdian desires to subpoena Mr. Rockefeller to testify regarding the legitimacy of his business. He gave the United States marshal \$200 a week ago to defray Mr. Rockefeller's expenses to Chicago, but that official reported that the capitalist could not be found. Gourdian maintains that he is simply dealing in "options on oil lands in Louisiana." The state has subpoenaed seventy-five witnesses from Chicago, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CHAS. E. JENKINS

WELL KNOWN CITIZEN BREATHED
HIS LAST YESTERDAY.

RESIDED HERE FIFTY YEARS

Born in the Town of Harmony in
1844; He Came to Janesville
in 1884; Was a Boy of Eight.

Charles Edwin Jenkins, a resident of Janesville for fifty years, died suddenly at five o'clock Sunday morning at his home on Racine street. He had not been in good health for three weeks but it was only during the ten days preceding his death that his condition occasioned any considerable alarm. Sunday morning he had arisen from bed, walked to another room, and returned, when he fell back, gasped several times, and expired. Dr. Gibson was hastily called but he was of course could render no aid.

Came Here While a Boy

Deceased was born in the town of Harmony on the 12th of June, 1844. He came to Janesville while a boy of eight years and had continuously resided here since that time. On December 25, 1882, he was married to Clara L. Normington, who survives him. For many years he had been agent for several lines of ocean steamships and his office was located on the second floor of his block on South Main street.

Funeral Tomorrow

The project of the city to open the alley running back of his property was one of the things which caused him worry and was, indirectly, a contributing factor to his declining health. The funeral services are to be held from his late home on Main street at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Rev. Barrington officiating.

William McFarland Gibson

William McFarland Gibson died at his home, 310 Center street, on Sunday morning, aged seventy-five. Mr. Gibson was born in Scotland near Edinburgh on March 11, 1830. He was married to Anne Ross April 21, 1854, and came to America immediately afterward. He followed the occupation of farming until 1880 when he moved into Janesville. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson celebrated their golden wedding last year. A widow and six children survive him. They are Mrs. Clark O. Purpille, Mrs. Lily Lowry, A. R. Gibson and Dr. James Gibson of Janesville, and Mrs. Mary Hutton and Mrs. Albert Dillenberg of Greenwood. Mrs. Clark O. Purpille was a member of the Presbyterian church and a true Christian character and a good neighbor. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 from his late residence, Rev. Henderson officiating.

Charles Geo. W. Crossman

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Crossman arrived here today Saturday evening at 10:40 o'clock, bringing with them the remains of their son, Chas. H. Crossman, who so recently passed away at the age of forty years in the city of Berkeley, California. The funeral service will be held from the remains will be held from the parlors of the Baptist church in this city on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Vaughan. There will be no service at the house, owing to the ill health of Mrs. Crossman. Interment will be in Oak Hill cemetery.

Mrs. John Nelson

All that is mortal of the late Mrs. John Nelson was tenderly laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery this morning. Funeral services over the remains were held from the St. Patrick's church this morning at 9:15 o'clock. The pallbearers were T. P. Burns, John Wilcox, Clarence Hemmens, Daniel J. Luby, Thomas Welch and John McCue.

Mrs. Edward Horn

The funeral services for the late Mrs. Edward Horn were held from the house, 103 Chatham street yesterday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Tippett conducted the ceremonies and the singers were Miss Hall and E. E. Vanpool. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Tippett, D. Degree of Honor. The honorary pallbearers chosen from the lodge were Mrs. W. E. Hough, Mrs. Hannah Marshall, Mrs. Rose Bohan, Mrs. Nellie Ohlweiler, Mrs. Nellie Doherty and Mrs. Agnes McCue. The active pallbearers were J. Heller, Fred Day, Ed Kienow, H. Buchholz, P. Ohlweiler and P. Smith.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS WON AT ROCKFORD

In Basket Ball Game Saturday Evening But Girls Were Defeated
by Score of 15 to 5.

At Rockford Saturday evening the Janesville high school girls' basketball team was defeated by the Forest city young ladies by the score of 15 to 5, but the boys' team won by the score of 51 to 28. A large audience witnessed the games. Those from Janesville who constituted the teams were: The Misses Grace Wintertooth, Cora Putnam, Ruth Fifield, Verna Benson, Annie Smith, and Lucy Fox; and Messrs. Morris, Caldwell, Carle, Sennett, Garbraith, Wright, and Drever, the two latter being substitutes.

Future Games

No games for the young ladies team or for the first boys team have been scheduled for this week. Athletic manager, Bartlett is in communication with Jefferson and in all probability a game between the high school team of that city and the Janesville boys team will be arranged for this Friday. It is not likely that the girls team will play this week although a return game with Rockford will be played in the near future. The large number of boys who are out to practice each evening and help the first team by playing against them will be encouraged by a game this week. A second team will be chosen and a game in Broadhead with the first team of the high school of that city will be played Friday night.

CURRENT NEWS NOTES.

For Vaudeville Theatre: E. H. Connel and James Connors are conducting negotiations to lease the rink on South River street for a popular price vaudeville theatre. The plan is to lease the building for three years and remodel it for show purposes.

Journey to Rockford: The Rock and Winnebago county, Ill., societies will hold a joint meeting in Rockford tomorrow. The session is called at Unity hall at 10 a. m. Several Janesville physicians will attend and Drs. James Phillips and J. F. Pember will take part in the program.

Eagles to Play Ball: The Janesville Aerie of Eagles will have a baseball team to compete with Rockford and Freeport in a league that has just been formed. The games will be played every Sunday at a park three miles north of Rockford on the interurban line.

Bad News For Albee: J. P. Albee left today for Prairie du Chien to make arrangements for the summer season. He had received word that his house had been broken into and as he left about \$200 worth of property there, hastened to investigate. He expected to return to Janesville in about a week.

New Steamer on Lake: Fay Bump of Newville is building a steamer, designed to carry 25 passengers, with which he will make regular daily tours of Lake Koshkonong next summer. The boat will be run with a gasoline engine and will have a large paddle wheel in the stern.

Mock Trial Tonight: The members of the Rusk Lyeon Literary society of the high school will conduct a mock trial this evening at the regular meeting in the high school. Fay Daddington is the prisoner and it found guilty to the charge of lack of Lyceum spirit will be heavily fined. The boys have invited their friends to the meeting, which will be a public affair.

Church Home Gathering: At the Congregational church Thursday evening will be held a home gathering. Supper will be served at 6:30 o'clock but those invited are requested to come early for a few social moments.

Is Very Ill: Elijah P. Wixom, who is spending the winter in Los Angeles, California, is reported to have been stricken with paralysis and his wife left last evening to join him.

Is Postponed: At the request of the attorneys for the interurban road the semi-public meeting of the common council for the purpose of discussing the interurban franchise proposition has been postponed. The meeting was to have been held this evening.

Joseph Cole Dead: Joseph Cole of Clinton, whose wife was a Miss Terwilliger of Janesville, died Saturday night.

Noisy Boys Rebuked: Three youngsters who were having a delightful time clattering up and down stairs in the Carle and Hayes blocks were pursued by police and one of them captured by Officer Benke yesterday. His name was Mike Burns. He was given a severe lecture by Marshal Comstock and allowed to depart after the names of his companions had been carefully noted.

150 cloaks, which formerly sold from \$12.50 to \$20, now for \$4.07. T. P. Burns.

GRUBE PRODUCE CO.

GRUBE PRODUCE CO.

A... Delicious Dish...

Either baked, broiled, creamed, boiled or as salad or for fish balls. A receipt for each way of serving with each fish.

New Smoked Finnish Haddies, 12 1/2c lb.

Brand new lot, as sweet and fine as you please.

Richelieu Prepared Mustard 10c Jar.

Smooth, spicy and with a flavor you'll never tire of. A trifle more expensive but for genuine merit it is unsurpassed.

Be sure to include a jar with your order.

Dill Pickles, 10c doz.

Nice large ones, fresh and crisp.

New Kraut, 5c Qt.

The new lot going out lively. It's good.

Oranges, 35c Pk.

Navels at 35c pk. We mean a peck, not simply a bag partially full.

Both Phones 9. DEDRICK BROS.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

Both Phones 9.

NOTED MUSICIAN HAS PASSED AWAY

John M. Smith Died This Afternoon
at 1:30 O'clock at His Home
on Racine Street.

John M. Smith, one of the foremost musicians in southern Wisconsin and probably the most famous orchestra leader in this section of the country, passed away this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at his home, 302 Racine street. The deceased was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 5, 1847. In early manhood he came west and the past thirty-five or forty years of his life have been spent in orchestra work in Janesville, Iowa and Nebraska. During the time he has had an orchestra in Janesville it has been known as the Smith & Corliss, the Smith & Knott orchestra. It was called Smith's orchestra for the past fifteen years until a year and a half ago, when Al. Knott was associated with the late Mr. Smith in the orchestra work and it has been known since that time as the Smith & Knott orchestra. Besides leading an orchestra for so many years, Mr. Smith was the leader of the band in the Burr Robinson circus which years ago wintered in this city.

During his life Mr. Smith was always a staunch and prominent member of the St. Patrick's church in this city. He was also a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Musicians' union. President Thiele of the Musicians' union has appointed Al. Knott, George Hatch and Will Menzies a committee to make all arrangements for the union. The cause of Mr. Smith's demise was an acute attack of bowel trouble. He has been ailing all winter and yesterday morning was taken very seriously ill. Up to the time of his death today, he has been very sick and hopes of his recovery were slight from the first. There are very few who mourn his death two brothers and a sister—Charles P. Smith of Lima, Ohio, Ed Smith and Margaret Smith, both of this city. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

THE WEATHER

Temperature last 24 hours taken from U. S. registered thermometer at Helmstreet's drugstore: highest, 24 above; lowest, 6 below; ther. at 3 p. m., 20 above; at 7 a. m., 5 below; cloudy; wind, northwest.

EAT FRIED CAKES

Eat them during the week. We have but one baker who can make them and he can turn out about 400 dozen a day. Sour cream fried cakes are his specialty. 10c each. Home-made potato bread, 4c. Home-made layer cakes, 40c. Janesville corn, 5c can. Rockford lard, 5c. pails, 50c. Table syrup, gal. cans, 30c. Northern spy apples, 35c pk. Good greening apples, 20c pk. Lots of nice white cabbage, rutabaga turnips, parsnips, carrots and Hubbard squash. Irish potatoes, extra nice lot, 50c bushel. Janesville prairie, 8c can. Janesville pumpkin, 8c can. Fancy brick cheese, 18c lb. GRUBE PRODUCE CO.

In New Offices

Dougherty & Palmer, the law firm composed of W. H. Dougherty and E. M. Palmer, are removing their offices from the Phoenix block to a suite of rooms which they have recently leased on the second floor of the Jackson building.

Skating Tonight

There will be roller skating at the Coliseum tonight. Ladies admitted free. Concert by Imperial band.

Pillsbury's Best Flour

and housekeepers who use it know that it is not the fault of the flour if every baking is not equally good. F. A. Spoon & Co., millers, agents.

Acorn brand pig pork sausage

Finer than silk. Nash.

Dr. Chas. H. Sutherland,

Late resident physician Cook County Hospital.

Dr. F. E. Sutherland,

Late resident physician Chicago Homeopathic Hospital.

Office 217 Hayes Block, Janesville, Wis.

Uncle Sam Needs Help!

At the Present Time
a Large Number

Of vacancies exist in the
different departments of
the Government. In 1903
the number of Civil Service
appointments was
25,000, and this number
is increasing annually.
Salary ranging from \$600
to \$1800 a year.

Departmental Branch

Clerk, Typewriter,
Book Keeper, Tagger,
Stenographer,
Railway Mail Clerk.

Custom House Branch

Clerk, Messenger,
Day Inspector, Sampler,
Assistant Weigher.

Post Office

Clerk, Mail Carrier.

Internal Revenue Branch

Clerk, Store Keeper,
Gauger.

Send for Civil Service Circular.

E. A. BOYER,

46 Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Milwaukee, - - Wis.

Robt. Hockett, Manager.

Magazines, Periodicals, Daily and Sunday Newspapers,

has been added
to the Bowling
and Billiard
Rooms at No.
11 North Main
Street.

Open Evenings Until 12.

L. L.

LEFFINGWELL.

Robt. Hockett, Manager.

THE FAIR

Women's and
Misses' Heavy
Fleeced Lined
Vests slightly
soiled 50c values at
23c.

Stocking Caps 17c
Men's & Youths' Suspenders, Cotton
Grade, Usually Selling for 75c;
Special at 35c
Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters, \$1.50
Quality, @ 75c
2 Pairs Wool Sox 25c

THE FAIR

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

It is a pleasure to add my testimony to that of the others as to the value and benefit derived from the lectures in cooking given by Mrs. E. O. Hiller, of Chicago, in our city. Her work was so successful from the beginning and grew constantly in interest. As a demonstrator she was very clear and forceful, and her results were successful and pleasing to the taste and eye. Her recipes were valuable and entered into every department of household cuisine. She has a most pleasing manner and appearance, and a personal magnetism and enthusiasm that enlist the attention and support of all those with whom she comes in contact.

</

The Jokers' Corner.

Mr. Bowser Is Lucid

Has an Evening of Self Control That Greatly Alarms His Wife—Excuses Cook's Blunders, Condone Gas Bill and Keeps Temper After Losing at Cards.

(Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McChesley.)
MRS. BOWSER had been prepared for it for over an hour when it came at last. Mr. Bowser's demeanor had told her that he had a new scheme on foot, and she had patiently waited for him to broach it. He had been hitherto around in a nervous way as he tried to read the evening paper, and he finally laid the sheet aside and said:

"I'd like to talk with you for a few minutes about a matter concerning our future."
 "Very well," she replied.
 "You know that I have often expressed a wish to get out on a farm."
 "You are no farmer and would starve on the best farm in the country."
 "I don't claim to be a farmer, but a man who isn't a farmer can make a



"WE START WITH FIVE HUNDRED CHICKENS."

living in the country, can't he? I don't propose to go to tending stumps up by the roots and mowing five acres of hay per day."

"No? Well, what is the scheme?"
 "If we could exchange this house for a hundred acre farm I'd go into the chicken and egg business, with perhaps a bit of a dairy as a side issue. I know we want over this ground once, but you got your figures all wrong and deceived me."

"Well, we'll go over it again. Let me get a pencil. What has put the notion into your head again?"

"There's money in it—big money—and I can prove it. Now, then, figure carefully and don't be in a hurry. We start with 500 chickens."

"Yes."
 "The natural increase of domestic fowls is 30 per cent, but with an incubator we make it 50. We gain 250 fowls the first year. On the second year we have over 1,000 and sell at least 200. On the third year we have 1,200 and sell at least 500. That disposes of the chickens."

"Yes—go on," replied Mrs. Bowser.
 "We now take up the egg question. The 500 chickens we start with ought to produce 200 eggs per day the first year. That is a total of 73,000 eggs per year and at 20 cents per dozen gives us a cash income of \$2,080. The second year the income is \$3,000, and the third \$3,000, making over \$10,000



"THERE ARE TIMES, MANY TIMES, WHEN I MAKE A FOOL OF MYSELF."

for three years. We will estimate the sales of broilers, roosters and old hens for the three years at \$1,500, or a total of \$18,000. Do you know of any little business in the city, Mrs. Bowser, to beat that?"

"Go on," she said, without the faintest shadow of a smile showing on her face. "Anything else?"

"I may raise a couple of acres of celery each year. I have figures to show that the profit is at least \$3,000 per acre."

"Well?"
 "And if we got the right kind of ground why not devote an acre or so to peppercorn? It is one of the best paying small crops a man can go into."

"Is that all?"
 "It's about all, only I had forgotten the other fowls. While raising chickens we might as well raise ducks, geese and turkeys. The cost would be nothing, as they would live on what the chickens left over. We can put the profit on them down at \$1,000 a year. I have gone over the whole thing several times, and I figure out

that we must make at least \$10,000 a year for the first three years. After that the income will be considerably greater."

"But about the dairy?" she asked.
 "Why, I figured that we'd start in with about a dozen cows. The milk butter and cream ought to bring in a profit of at least a thousand dollars a year. We get all this, Mrs. Bowser, while we are getting the pure air and sunshine of the country at the same time. I am also getting back my health. Every day is full of happiness and health, and all we have to do is sit on the veranda and listen to the hum of the bees and the songs of the robins. That's my side of it, and if you have anything to say let's hear it. Understand, we exchange our house and lot even up for a farm."

"We will take it in rotation?" replied Mrs. Bowser as a feeling of pity crept into her heart. "You are to start with 500 chickens?"

"Yes—500."
 "Well, even if you can buy them for 25 cents apiece, which I very much doubt, there is an outlay of \$125 to start with. Had you figured on that?"

"No."
 "Then they must be fed until you can raise corn and oats, and you can add another \$50 for that. There will be the cost of your buildings and your incubator. To run an incubator and 500 chickens you must have the help of at least one man."

"You are beginning to find fault?" protested Mr. Bowser as his face began to redden.

"Not at all. We are just jotting down some figures to see how we would come out. To run a hundred acre farm you must have a hired man and at least one span of horses. No flock of hens will produce the number of eggs you figure on, nor yet half of it. You have made no allowance for deaths by diseases. We must cut your figures in half."

"By thunder, but what a fool I was to say a word to you about it!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he got up and walked about. "What do you know about business? What does any woman?"

"About your bees?" she continued, without missing him. "You start with twenty hives. They will cost you \$4 a hive. You don't understand bees, and you must employ somebody who does. You think of going in to celery. The ground must be prepared and the seed or the plants purchased. To grow and market an acre of celery you must have the services of another man. If you go into peppercorn it's the same thing—money in advance and extra help. Don't imagine for a moment that ducks, geese and turkeys can live on what the chickens leave over. Every three fowls will eat as much food as a horse."

"Make me out the biggest fool in America!" he shouted at her from across the room.

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least \$35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of \$3,000, and from that on you

Getting Rich.

WHEN Jones got fifteen dollars per month he put away. Perhaps a five, perhaps a ten. To meet a rainy day. If he could work, forsooth, he walked. But if not up to par. Or when it stormed, with some misadventure he boarded then a car.

His salary was doubled quite. Since he could more afford. He took a rather better room. And changed to better board. He also bought a bicycle. (The plan he long had weighed). And now, by strict economy, He spent just what he made.

Jones prospered; as the twelve months sped. His income nicely grew. To all increased necessities. Sometimes he overdid. He married, rented, bought a house; Passed he found his wheel. And, by ambition onward spurred, He purchased a mobile.

Five figures is his income now; A larger house that means. Wherein his wife may entertain. Like other social queens. It means a motorcar, bills unpaid, And excessing thrice. And Richman Jones, in truth, less owns Than when he started in.—
 —Edwin L. Sabine in St. Louis Republic.

Little Johnny's Find.
 "Oh, mother," exclaimed Johnny, bursting into the room, his eyes big with excitement, "you remember that time I lost your purse out of my pocket with \$10 in it?"

"Yes, Johnny. What of it?"
 "Well, you know, I put away that old coat I was wearing, and I've never worn it since."

"Well?"
 "And just now I was up in the attic, and I saw it hanging there, so I went through the pockets, and—"

"Well? Well?"
 "I went through the pockets, and what do you think I found in the very identical pocket I had put your purse in?"

"You found the purse! How lucky!"
 "No, I didn't find the purse. I found—I'll give you three guesses."

"You had boy to keep me in such suspense. What did you find?"
 "Well, I found a hole—so it was all your fault, after all, that the purse was lost."—
 —New York Press.

A Vicious Dig.



He (closing the discussion)—At any rate I mind my own business. She (bitterly)—No doubt that's what makes you so narrow minded.

A Question of Preserves.
 A little girl of wealthy parentage was recently paying a morning visit to a school chum who was not so well off in the goods of this world. She had found her in the kitchen, helping her mother put up some preserves, and the two were left there a moment later, when the mother was called to oversee some detail in the front part of the house.

"My mother doesn't put up preserves," was the information with which the rich daughter opened the conversation.

"Is that so?" answered the other.
 "Well, anyway, my mother says yours can put them down all right enough."—
 —New York Tribune.

Yet to Come.
 Blanche, Wilbur and Thomas were in the garden playing and making a great deal of noise, but small Jack sat in a corner very quietly, which for Jack was an unusual proceeding. After watching them for some time the mother's curiosity prompted her to ask:

"What are you playing?"
 "We are playing horse," answered Wilbur. "Blanche and I are the mother and father, and Thomas is the child."

"And what does Jack do?"
 "Sh, sh! He isn't born yet."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Not Much to Know.
 Wise—That's young Van Gilder who just passed.
 Strange—You seem quite familiar hereabouts. I suppose you know more than half the swell young fellows of the town.

Wise—Huh. If I didn't know more than all of them put together I'd go to school again.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Gifted.
 "Bliggins' wife is a most accomplished woman," remarked the man who sneers.
 "Indeed."
 "Yes. She understands five languages and knows how to keep quiet in all of them."—Washington Star.

If He Missed Her, Twan No Exception.
 Miss Upland—Tell me confidentially, when you and Georgie were out on that hunting trip to the north did Georgie seem to miss me?

Rowland Park—Well, I can't say as to missing you, but he missed everything else.—Baltimore American.

He Missed Her, Twan No Exception.
 Miss Upland—Tell me confidentially, when you and Georgie were out on that hunting trip to the north did Georgie seem to miss me?

Rowland Park—Well, I can't say as to missing you, but he missed everything else.—Baltimore American.

He Missed Her, Twan No Exception.
 Miss Upland—Tell me confidentially, when you and Georgie were out on that hunting trip to the north did Georgie seem to miss me?

Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph.D., M.D.
 La Porte, Ind.

On account of the reply to an inquiry recently published in Club Notes, I have had a large demand for information regarding scalp diseases.

Hair grows upon the body of animals, as well as upon man, somewhat after the manner that plants grow upon the earth. Upon certain portions of the body of mankind, as the scalp of both men and women and the faces of men, it should be luxuriant and beautiful, an ornament as well as a protection. It seems to be a law of nature that, whenever a thing outlives its usefulness, it inevitably decays. This is illustrated in the Biblical parable of the fig tree, for it withered and died almost immediately after being told that it should bear no more fruit.

Whenever we find the hair used, as nature evidently intended it should be used, for protection, it is usually abundant and rarely falls out. What, then, shall we not wear hats? To discard them would not only be foolish, but would subject one to the ridicule of his fellows. Civilized men must follow the fashion, and men are no more exempt from her inexorable demands than are women, and, in the matter of hats, he is even more of a slave than she.

Therefore, as we have, by adopting an artificial covering for the head, relieved the hair of the responsibility of protecting us from the elements, and reduced its use to that of ornament only, it finds nothing to resist, and grows weak from non-use, from confinement, from lack of proper care, and from having the blood supply cut off by the hard, stiff brim of a hat, or, in the case of women, by being drawn into a tight coil over the head or being burned to death by hot irons, a horrible death. The scalp becomes dry and hard, is not flexible, and the skin of the head adheres to the bones of the skull, frequently causing headaches and an irritable itching. Presently the hair begins to fall out, and the tonics of all the barbers in Christendom cannot stop it.

If the hair is to be retained as an ornament, it is necessary to treat it with great care. If the hostlers of some of our wealthy bald-headed gentlemen did not keep the hair of the horses in better condition than the rich man keeps his own, they would be discharged as unfit to properly care for a horse; and yet it is not an unusual sight to see one of these wealthy bald heads, critically examining the glossy hair of his well-groomed horse, and finding fault with the least speck of dust or dirt, while the collar of his own coat is covered with a filthy mass of white scales and loose hair from his own neglected head.

The scalp must be kept loose and flexible or the roots of the hair vegetable will not be properly nourished, and it will first die and then fall out. A comb is all right with which to straighten the hair preparatory to brushing, but the brush must be used vigorously, and daily. Not only must the brush be used in order to keep a healthy scalp in condition, but where the hair has already begun to fall out, the following radical treatment must be kept up for some weeks, or even months, if it is the desire to retain the beautiful ornament with which nature has adorned us.

First, the scalp must be relaxed and softened so that nutrition may reach every hair follicle without let or hindrance, and our treatment will be a combination of hydropathic and osteopathic methods of cure which are both successful in most cases, but by combining the two there need be no failures.

Before retiring at night is about the only time this method can be used by most people. Procure from a reliable druggist or manufacturer a soap that is made of the finest olive oil and potash. A skillful druggist can make it for you if he does not keep it in stock. It is really, or should be, a soft soap. The hard soaps are invariably made of soda instead of potash, and, although most excellent for the skin under ordinary circumstances, are not so good for the purpose now on hand.

This fine potash soap does not so readily make a good lather as the hard soap does, but it is sufficient with which to thoroughly saturate the hair and skin of the head with a fine, soft, soothing substance. As we keep kneading it into the scalp we find that it has a tendency to dry, which does not feel so comfortable. Without removing any of it we now take the finest almond oil and rub it into the scalp thoroughly. This brings the skin into a soft flexible state all over the head, and the scalp is in first rate condition. Now cover it all over nicely with a close-fitting skull cap, or during covering that will not come off during sleep, and go to bed.

Upon arising in the morning the scalp should be well washed in warm soft or rain water containing just enough permanganate of potassium to make it slightly pink in color, or enough clear white vinegar to make it slightly acid to the taste. Either of these substances if used in the bath makes the head or any other portion of the body chemically clean. After washing out the oil and soap, rinse the head thoroughly in cold water and dry very carefully. Unless this matter of drying the hair and scalp is fully accomplished a cold might result, and if there is any doubt on the subject the skull cap should be replaced until the natural heat of the head causes the hair to become dry.

This treatment should be repeated every third night for two or three weeks, unless the good judgment of the person using it should prompt him to use it for a longer or shorter period. The first or preliminary treatment is now well under way, but only about half of the work is done. On the days when the

above treatment is not used there must be a most thorough manipulation of the scalp for from ten to twenty minutes, twice daily. Every portion of the scalp must be deeply but gently moved in all directions with a firm pressure, not a

scratching or rubbing, but a deep moving of the scalp and muscles down to the bone, so that in time the skin of the head may become as soft and flexible as that of the face. When this is accomplished there will be no complaint of falling hair, the practice of manipulating the scalp becomes an agreeable habit, which will prove very beneficial in its results, the itching will disappear along with the headache and hard-drawn feeling of the head. The hair assumes its natural glossy appearance, and if it is now cared for properly it will remain as long as you do.

Club Notes.

Grasslake.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind.—Dear Sir: We have long been readers of this paper and are much interested in your valuable health talks. I am writing to you now, asking your advice about our little girl, a child between six and seven years of age, who has several times risen in her sleep and walked about the room. She is an active, healthy child, of a cheerful, energetic disposition, playing and working very earnestly. We live a quiet country life. She has never gone to school—spends her time playing with her brother and sisters, and occasionally helping me in little ways about the house. Has never had any illness, and is normal in every way except for this tendency to rise in her sleep. We have three other children, all of whom are healthy. There is no trace of somnambulism on either side of our family and we are totally at loss to account for this in our daughter.

First noticed it about six months ago and it has occurred some six or seven times since. She allows herself to be guided back to bed, still apparently asleep, and in the morning seems to have no recollection of what has occurred, though she has told me of distressing dreams, such as being lost, etc. Can you inform us as to the cause, and what course we should pursue, to check it, or if we can hope that she will outgrow it? Respectfully yours, G. S. L.

I fully sympathize with your little girl because I was afflicted in the same way myself when a child. The trouble usually arises from indigestion, and you should see that she eats a very light supper, and that she eats nothing after about half-past five to six o'clock in the evening. Also be certain that there is plenty of fresh air in the room in which she sleeps, and that she does not have too much bed-clothing over her. A cold footbath every night just before retiring would do wonders in helping her. The immediate cause of the trouble is that the blood does not properly circulate, instead of going to the feet it circulates too rapidly in the head. If the digestion was perfect, this condition would not exist. I think you would be wise to procure and have her use the vegetable remedy for that condition. You would find it described in pamphlet No. 2 and the formula has been frequently given in Club Notes.

De Kalb.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind.—Dear Sir: Will you, through this paper, kindly give formula for tonic for a lady who a physician says is on the verge of nervous prostration, brought on, partly at least, by a poor condition of the blood.

Second, can you recommend any course of treatment to retard growth of tumor (small) situated in abdominal cavity? Very truly yours, H. L. First—She should procure the Cloth Bound Book of Lectures and carefully follow the method of treatment therein described, and she will soon be strong and well again. In addition to this, she should also have the vegetable remedy of which I told you in my private letter, which would build her up generally and greatly aid in overcoming the condition, by increasing the power of digesting food, and building up the various glands of the body. She should then drink large quantities of fresh buttermilk daily, two or three quarts will not be too much, and take plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise; avoid worry and overwork.

Second—Electricity, applied in the hands of a skillful operator, is the best method of not only retarding but entirely curing the growth of tumors in the abdominal cavity. The tissue tablets discovered by Dr. Schuessler would greatly aid you in overcoming the trouble. You should be able to procure them from your local druggist at a nominal cost.

All communications for the Home Health Club should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind., and contain name and address in full and at least four cents in postage.

Hashed Pork on Toast.

Sprinkle one pint cold roast pork, chopped rather coarse, with salt and pepper to taste and one tablespoon flour; turn the mixture into a small stewpan, add one-half pint stock or cream and simmer slowly, keeping the vessel closely covered for 15 minutes. Season with one tablespoon butter and serve on rounds of toast with a garnish of parsley. Serve nicely baked apples for a companion dish.—Good House-keeping.

Lending Peach State.

Georgia has held the lead in the production of peaches for the eastern market since 1902, and for years to come is likely to be the leading peach state in the union. It has over 7,000,000 trees.

Turned the Crank.

"She said I was a crank."
 "What did you say?"
 "Nothing! I couldn't, it gave me such a turn."—Houston Post.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Buy it in Janesville.

The Main Highway To California

Is via "THE OVERLAND ROUTE." If you contemplate a trip to this pleasure seeker's paradise, this route offers you the highest degree of comfort and luxury with no additional cost and a great saving of time and expense. Many miles the shortest and many hours the quickest.

Be sure your ticket reads over the

Union Pacific

and
Southern Pacific

Fast Trains. Smooth Roadbed. Fine Equipment.

INQUIRE OF

W. G. NEWMYER, General Agent,
 193 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

California Oregon and Washington

Fast Through Trains Daily

over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Direct route and excellent train service. Two trains a day to

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland

Through service of Pullman compartment, drawing-room and tourist sleeping cars, dining cars, library and observation cars, buffet smoking cars and free reclining chair cars.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions

For tickets and information apply to agents of

The North-Western Line

or address

W. B. KINISKERN

Passenger Traffic Manager

CHICAGO

WOODSMEN ARE KILLING DEER

Species in Danger of Annihilation in Michigan Forests.

Sanit Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 20.—Lumbermen are killing the deer of the upper peninsula in large quantities and great herds are being made on the antlered tribe, says Charles H. Chapman, state game and fish warden. A large number of lumbermen kill deer in a systematic manner and many camps where thousands of men are employed keep a man busy killing the animals throughout the winter season. Unless this practice can be stopped the great hunting region north of the straits of Mackinac will soon be devoid of its deer.

The punishment for such an offense is \$50. Game Warden Chapman favors a law making the minimum punishment 30 days in jail.

Deserts Sweetheart at Altar.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 30.—Miss Effie Rainey of Perryville and Sterling Ransdell, son of a wealthy farmer living near here, came here to be married, but the man disappeared. Miss Rainey was sent to her home.

Reward for Murderer.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 30.—Chief of Police Knight has offered \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the murderers of Charles Goldstein of Dawson, Alaska, who was waylaid in Dallas, Dec. 5.

To Rest on Sunday.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 30.—The city council ordered the mayor and police officers to close all business houses on Sundays. A ban on the sale of the Chicago papers was also put on.

Sickness Drives to Suicide.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 30.—Fred Beyers, aged 43 and a prominent business man, committed suicide while despondent over poor health.

TWO DEAD IN A CIRCUS FIGHT

Southerners Show Distaste for Performance and Star Rew.

Baldwin, La., Jan. 30.—A Northern circus opened here and proved distasteful to the crowd of Southerners who attended the first performance. They did not think they were getting the worth of their money; so began to break up the show. A pitched battle followed between the circus hands and the spectators, two of the latter being killed. The police stopped the battle and arrested twelve of the performers. During the fight the proprietor of the show showed great presence of mind by escaping with the money bag.

Indiana Elevator Burns.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 30.—The grain elevator of Marion Millon at Lake Cicat was destroyed by fire with all its contents, together with a car load of corn on the siding. The loss is \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000.

Frees Baroness From Debts.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Carlotta Hart Takacs de Kis Joka was absolved by the bankruptcy court from the mass of European debts which she assumed with her titled Hungarian husband.

May Fight Standard Oil.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 30.—The fight on the Standard Oil company over the proposition to establish a state oil refinery began in both houses of the legislature to-day.

(Continued on Page 8.)

An Animal Story For Little Folks

THE KING OF BEASTS' MISTAKE

Ben Butler at Fort Fisher

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 24-25, 1864

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.)

On the 24th, 1864, was the date of the first attack on Fort Fisher, N. C. This famous stronghold was located on the peninsula of Federal point and was the largest earthwork in the Confederacy. Previous to July, 1862, the defenses of the Confederacy at this place had consisted of some small detached breastworks and one inclosed battery, where four guns were mounted. A new commandant, Colonel William Lamb, was appointed in 1862, and he at once set to work to construct an elaborate system of parapets and casemates to shelter soldiers and cannon during battle. When completed according to plan, the defenses would extend 4,000 feet along the sea front and about 1,500 feet across the peninsula. The long sea face was intended to guard against an attack from the beach by columns approaching in boats, and the land face would defend against a column approaching from the mainland.

There was also a detached battery, Fort Buchanan, located down at the point and commanding New Inlet, the channel to Cape Fear river and the port of Wilmington. The main parapet of Fort Fisher was twenty-five feet thick and was sited at the outside with marsh grass. The positions for the cannon were protected by traverses or side walls extending twelve feet above the parapet and thirteen feet back from it, thus forming a series of inclosed chambers, having the three exposed sides guarded.

The land face had twenty guns in position, and some distance out from the parapet there was a line of torpedoes buried in the sand, with electric wires to the commander's quarters, to enable him to explode the murderous machines whenever a hostile force should venture to the works. On the sea face there were twenty-four cannon in strong batteries, and offshore was a system of submarine torpedoes, connected with the fort by electric wires.

The fort had not been completed when, in 1864, the Federal authorities determined that its capture was a pressing military necessity. After the closing of the port of Mobile by Farragut in August of that year, Wilmington

became the lifeline of the Confederacy, and the expectation being that the walls of sand and logs would be jarred down by concussion, and the alarm and confusion to follow would paralyze the garrison, and a prompt advance from all points would enable the assailants to secure the works.

The floating mine consisted of an iron hull propelled by 200 tons, the Louisiana, with a light upper deck specially prepared for the work. The powder, amounting to 400,000 pounds, was placed in barrels and canvas bags, through each of which passed a fuse arranged in four separate threads and terminating at the stern in a pile of combustibles. The combustibles were to be fired by a percussion cap set off by clockwork, by spermaceti candles and a slow match.

The naval preparations were on the grandest scale, and it was intended to open on the fort with hundreds of cannon in case the explosion did not accomplish the destruction, so that the land columns could advance with prospect of success. The largest fleet that had ever sailed under the American flag assembled off the coast, led by the New Ironsides, a powerful ironclad, with sixteen guns in broadside. There were four other ironclads, the Canonicus, the Mahopac, the Monadnock and the Saugus, and the screw frigates Minnesota, Colorado and Wabash. The remainder, to the number of fifty, consisted of gunboats, sloops, wheelers, double enders and other steamers converted into warships. The total amount was 619 guns. The land column consisted of several thousand men, commanded by General Godfrey Weitzel. They were brought up in transports and were to effect a landing under cover of the guns of the ships.

The garrison of Fort Fisher at this time numbered 1,500 men, 450 of them being junior reserves or local troops. Much was expected of the navy, because it was found that there was seven feet of water on the beach. After several attempts to have the transports with the troops and the war vessels rendezvous at some point off the fort, the navy alone weathered the gales that blew for several days and reached the position on the night of the 23d of December. About midnight the powder boat was placed at anchor 300 yards from the beach opposite the fort and the match was applied. At 1:40 the explosions occurred, four in number. At daylight the vessels stood in for the scene. The fort was still there, grim and defiant, its flag floating proudly and no evidence of injury visible. The transports with troops were not up, and Porter ordered the bombardment to begin. The New Ironsides led, taking position in gallant style under fire from several guns of the fort. The entire fleet drew up in lines as detailed, and the fire was directed with great deliberation upon particular guns in the huge work. The fort answered and fired 672 shots at the fleet. The commander ordered the firing to cease, because his supply of ammunition was limited. The navy, believing the enemy had been silenced, withdrew.

During the night of the 24th the transports brought up the troops, and arrangements were made to continue the bombardment on the 25th and follow it up by a land assault. A column under General Adelbert Ames was formed on the seacoast and advanced to within half a mile of the fort, capturing an outwork and some men. General Weitzel went to the front in person and saw that the fort had not been seriously injured and reported it impregnable. The navy kept up a steady fire, and it was observed that the garrison left the parapets where the shots struck, but were out in full force at other points. Wherever the fire took effect the sand walls were scooped out, leaving great gaps, so that there was no longer a continuous line of shelter for troops.

The bombardment on the 25th lasted seven hours, and the fire was returned at intervals by the guns of the fort. The Confederates fired 600 shots at the fleet and used some grape and canister on the troops. Five guns on the works were disabled by the naval fire on the 25th. Three had been disabled on the 24th and one had burst, leaving thirty-four yet in position. The fort gave the parting shots as the vessels were retiring. In the two days' bombardment the Confederates lost six killed and fifty-five wounded.

General Butler had learned from the prisoners taken that there was a large land force of Confederates, the division of General Hoke from Petersburg, on the peninsula in rear of his land column. On the night of the 25th he notified Admiral Porter that he would sail with his transport fleet to Hampton Roads. Butler's decision was final, although the admiral stated that he was about to receive fresh ammunition, and would fire much faster than he had done and hoped that General Butler would leave a force on land to press the assault.

Admiral Porter complained in his dispatches to the navy department that he had been abandoned by the army just as the fort was in his possession and asked that the troops be sent back, but under a different commandant. The Confederate commander in Fort Fisher, however, holds the opinion that Butler could not have succeeded. He says he would "have opened a fire of grape and canister on the narrow beach which no troops could have survived."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

World's Largest Dredger

The world's largest dredger is now docked at Liverpool. It is two hundred feet long, and can raise one thousand tons of hard material an hour.

WOULD DROWN IDIOT CHILDREN

SOME HOPE FOR IMBECILES

Little Ones of This Class Are Often Made into Useful Citizens—Blames Beer and Coffee Drinking for Dullness.

New York, Jan. 30.—"Idiot children should be put in a dog pound and drowned."

This is the disposition that would be made of unfortunate human beings if Dr. Brown of the board of health had his say. In explaining the system of classification recently adopted by the school board for the disposal of backward children, Dr. Brown made this statement:

"Every child with the slightest deficiency receives a special examination, and if he be blind or deaf he is sent to an institution where that deficiency is given special treatment and possibly cured. In like manner an imbecile often is made into a useful citizen. But for an idiot there is absolutely no hope. When it is found that he is too far gone for the surgeon's knife to help his life had better be extinguished."

No Time for Idiot Children. Idiot children should be drowned. We then have more time and energy to spend on children in whom there are the possibilities of success.

"For imbeciles who have less mental depravity and the weak minded pupils we have training classes. In these a great deal of manual work is taught, and the boys are trained to be expert carpenters, while the girls learn to cook and to sew."

"In another class we teach the 'slow.' This is called the coaching class. Boys and girls in these classes often make the best students and the biggest successes in later years, but they are for some reason slow of comprehending. By separating them from their classmates the normal children are allowed to go ahead and learn as fast as they please."

"Then there is the unruly, lazy pupil who is put in the disciplinary class. There are great hopes for him when he wakes up and sees the useless trouble he has caused. Nevertheless, his place is not with the real student, whose ambition is to lead his class."

Liquor Brings Deficiency. "It is a noticeable fact that the deficiency among the poor children who are placed in the backward class is due to a dullness which is often brought on by drinking beer and coffee. With wealthy children, whose trouble often is due to a high-strung mental condition, coffee has exactly the opposite effect, and instead of dulling their senses makes them nervous wrecks."

"Tests of various kinds are made on every child. If a child is super-affectionate then the chances are that he is weak-minded. If he is unable to comprehend or reason rapidly and if his memory is poor, then, too, he is in need of the backward class."

"Besides this mental test, a physical test also is made. A great deal can be told about a child by the shape of his ears and the formation of his mouth, his palate, and his tongue. Almost any child that keeps the lower jaw dropped, and tongue hanging out, and eyes half closed, is weak-minded. Then, too, the child who, instead of partaking in the games at recess, hangs off by himself in a corner, is abnormal, and can bear watching, and in general is a fit candidate for the backward class."

END IS NOT IN SIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

sian position southeast of there and is now pursuing the enemy. This detachment is also trying to capture Chokental. A third Japanese detachment drove off a smaller Russian force with cavalry and twelve guns and occupied Harphao, five miles south of Hokental.

Saturday the Russians finally bombarded the Japanese right and center, and small Russian detachments attacked in several directions. All these attacks were repulsed. There were fierce attacks and counter attacks on Saturday night upon and from positions taken by the Japanese. All attacks were repulsed, and Sunday morning the Japanese occupied Hokental and the district three miles north. The Russians retreated to the right bank of the Hun river, where the Japanese pursued and attacked them. The list of Japanese losses has not yet been made up.

London, Jan. 30.—It is admitted in St. Petersburg that the Russian army of 65,000 troops is in retreat in two directions. Gen. Mischenko was wounded in the leg. The Japanese captured 500 prisoners, including many officers. It is vaguely reported that a great disaster has befallen Kourapatkin's right wing.

Sheep Never Seaisick

L. B. Harris of Lynconville, Vt., says that he has noted an interesting fact in regard to sheep. He has just imported some sheep from England and the steamer had a rough passage. Although passengers, horses and cattle alike were terribly frightened by the heavy rolling and pitching of the big ship, the sheep paid no attention whatever and contentedly chewed their cud through all the tossing.

Why This Difference?

If the temperature of the church be a little low people will raise a big fuss. Yet many of those same people will sit in the open air, with practically no protection, for hours, in a chill November day, watching a game of football, and think nothing of it—nay, pay a dollar or two for the privilege.

—The Crown.

Buy it in Janesville.

J.M. BUSTWICK & SONS.

AT THE JENKINS STORE

next door north of us, where we are conducting the

Great Mid-Winter Stock

Reducing Sale

one can pick up the Biggest Kind of Bargains.

Winter Garments

Never in the history of Janesville have good **Jackets, Long Garments and Capes** been offered at **any such prices.** Over 400 to start with that sold for **many times** what we ask for them. Buy all you want at **present prices, as follows:**

33c, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00.

Dress Goods

20,000 yards on sale. If we could shout loud enough to be heard miles away we would surely get pretty noisy over the **Dress Goods on sale.**

THINK OF IT!

Only 5c for dress goods that were 10 and 12½c.

Only 14c for dress goods that were 25c.

Only 19c for dress goods that were 30 to 40c.

Only 29c for dress goods that were 50c.

Others at 48, 50, 60, 65, 75c that were \$1.00 to \$2.00. There are so many different kinds of dress goods in the sale that one can find something for any occasion. Good for **full suits**, for **waists**, or for **skirts**, and the way women sailed into them Saturday, Jan. 28th, the opening day of the **Great Sale**, was a caution. **Why are we doing it?** Because we have too many dress goods and are taking a big loss to **Reduce Stock.**

See the Suits

Women's and misses', all colors, excellent cloths, nicely trimmed, worth \$8 to \$30, at

\$3.00, \$4.00, \$8.00, \$12.00.

Rich Fancy Velvets at 58c. Plain Velvets, silk face, all colors, at 35c. **Silks**, plain and fancy, at 39c. **Walking Skirts, \$2.00.** **Wool Shirt Waists, 78c.** **Lace Curtains**, edges slightly soiled, were \$4 and \$4.50, at **\$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.78.** **OTHER GOODS ON SALE** are **Heavy Tapestry**, 50 inch, at 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c. **Fancy Denim**, Cretcne, Table Covers, Curtain Net, Dress Linings, Flannelette Dress Goods, Percales—36 inch, 6c; Hose, fast black, 5c, Men's Socks, Golf Gloves, Muslin Underwear, Silk Waists, Embroideries, Sheeting, Gingham, Toweling, Print, Outing Flannel, &c.

The Biggest Sale Ever Held In Janesville.

PEOPLE ARE FAST WAKING UP TO THE FACT THAT THIS IS AN UNUSUAL EVENT.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO LOOK

CHAMPAIGN HAS \$50,000 FIRE

Second Blaze Within a Month Destroyed the Southern Hotel.

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 30.—Champaign suffered a severe loss Sunday, the second within the past month. Three buildings, the Southern hotel, Reed & Cassingham's drug store and Whycoff's bakery, were destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$50,000, with about \$23,000 insurance. The fire broke out at 8 o'clock in the bakery, immediately under the hotel, and spread rapidly.

Many of the guests had narrow escapes, a woman being rescued from the third story by firemen. The loss figures as follows: Southern hotel, A. M. Burke, S. J. Burke and F. G. Hamilton, owners, \$40,000, insured for \$15,000; Reed & Cassingham, \$6,000, insurance, \$4,000; I. F. Whycoff, loss \$4,000, insurance, \$2,000.

SEEKS BOARD, FINDS OLD LOVE

Jilted Man Is Accepted After Waiting Forty Years.

Mishawaka, Ind., Jan. 30.—A sequel to a courtship interrupted forty years ago in a village of Schneider county, Pennsylvania, by a jealous rival was enacted here when Jacob Schatzberger, aged 55, married Miss Barbara Steffens, 37 years old. After the early estrangement the young man came West. Neither had forgotten the childhood love and both remained single.

Schatzberger met his sweetheart by accident while searching for a board-

ing-house. She proved to be the proprietress of the place he selected.

Jiu Jitsu Accident.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Jiu jitsu has proved serious to the son of George N. Hippe, president of the Des Moines City Railway company. While practicing, Herndon Hippe, a boy of 13 years, was thrown to a cement floor and his leg broken between the knee and ankle.

Swallows Dentist's Drill.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30.—A Louisville minister, while in a dentist's chair recently, swallowed a steel drill one and a half inches long, which became loosened from the holder. The clergyman has been subjected three times to the X-ray unsuccessfully.

Explosion Kills Chemist.

New York, Jan. 30.—Joseph Glatz, widely known in the drug and chemical trade, is dead at his home in Brooklyn from the effects of an explosion of chemicals in his laboratory. He was a member of the Royal Chemical society of Great Britain.

Two Men Shot After Robbery.

South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 30.—The Farmers and Merchants' bank at Canadiana was looted. The safe was blown open and \$1,300 in cash was taken. A few hours later two unknown men were found dead beside the railroad track near Canadiana.

Buy it in Janesville.

Wills \$400,000 to Church.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 30.—The will of T. E. Bondurant of Leland leaves an estate of \$400,000 to various forms of work carried on by the Christian church, of which \$5,000 per year is to be devoted to missionary work in Chicago.

Five Years for Lawyer.

Pembina, N. D., Jan. 30.—Attorney E. S. Hartzwell, charged with the murder of Byron Stoddard, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The verdict carries a term of five years in prison.

Judge to Become a Peer.

London, Jan. 30.—Sir Francis Jeune, a judge of the high court, who lost a son recently and who has suffered from ill health, has resigned his judgeship. He will be elevated to the peerage.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 30.—Joseph Douglas was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty-one years in the state prison. Douglas shot Owen Wilson at South Bend.

Nobility Protects Birds.

Among the women who have joined the Berlin Society for the Protection of Birds are the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Princess Heinrich of Prussia, the Princess Johann Georg of Saxony, and many other members of the highest nobility.

A Wonder. Stranger—"You advertise suburban lots 'a stone's throw from the station.'"

Agent—"Yes, sir. Have you seen the lots?"

Stranger—"I have. I am the manager of Darnem & Gillette's side show and I want to see the man who threw that stone. He can have any salary he wants." Cleveland Leader.

The Limit.

"For a lawyer he's most peculiar, I hear. Awfully conscientious, isn't he?" "Oh, very! He put up a sign, 'Back in Twenty Minutes' on his door the other day. It happened that he got back in ten, so he sat on the stairs until the other ten minutes were up."

Uncle Allen.

"The only time I ever feel alarmed about our future," averred Uncle Allen Sparks, "is when I hear a husband wrangling with a strong-minded wife who differs with him as to what ought to be done to save the country from ruin."

Petroleum in Limestone.

The Trenton rock of the Ohio and Indiana oil fields is the only notable instance of limestone in which petroleum is found. Petroleum-bearing strata are about the same the world over, and as a rule consist of bituminous clay, shales, interstratified with sandstone and conglomerates. Limestones rarely contain petroleum.



THE NEW IRONSIDES BOMBARDING FORT FISHER.